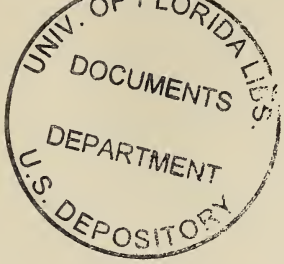
John Lesinski

LATE A REPRESENTATIVE FROM
MICHIGAN

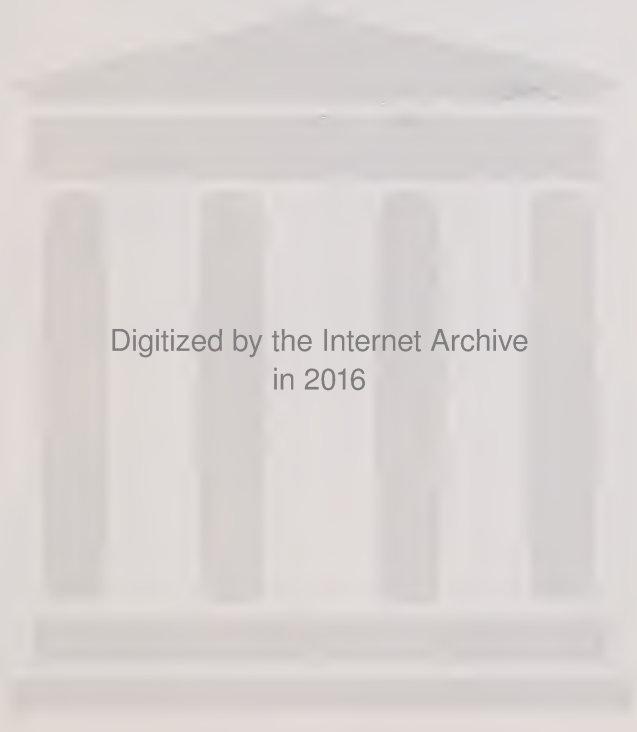
MEMORIAL ADDRESSES
DELIVERED IN CONGRESS

UNIVERSITY
OF FLORIDA
LIBRARIES

Y1.1:L565



FLARE


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/memorialservices00was_d64

J. Lesinski–86165–51

Memorial Services

HELD IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES, TOGETHER WITH
REMARKS PRESENTED IN EULOGY OF

John Lesinski

LATE A REPRESENTATIVE FROM
MICHIGAN

U.S.

Eighty-second Congress
First Session

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON 1951

B
L629u

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Contents

	Page
Biography	5
Memorial services in the House:	
Memorial service program	11
Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D	13
Roll of deceased Members, read by Mr. George J. Maurer, reading clerk of the House	16
Address by Mr. Prince H. Preston, Jr., of Georgia	19
Address by Mrs. Katharine St. George, of New York	25
Proceedings in the House:	
Tributes by—	
Prayer by Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D	33
Mr. John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts	33
Mr. Leslie C. Arends, of Illinois	36
Mr. Adolph J. Sabath, of Illinois	36
Mr. Earl C. Michener, of Michigan	38
Mr. John E. Fogarty, of Rhode Island	39
Mr. Harold H. Velde, of Illinois	40
Mr. Andrew J. Biemiller, of Wisconsin	41
Mr. Tom Steed, of Oklahoma	42
Mr. Thomas H. Burke, of Ohio	43
Mr. Compton I. White, of Idaho	43
Mr. Mike Mansfield, of Montana	44
Mr. William M. Colmer, of Mississippi	44
Mr. Reid F. Murray, of Wisconsin	45
Mr. Herman P. Eberharter, of Pennsylvania	46
Mr. Barratt O'Hara, of Illinois	47
Mr. Cleveland M. Bailey, of West Virginia	49
Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts	50
Mrs. Mary T. Norton, of New Jersey	51
Mr. Louis C. Rabaut, of Michigan	52
Mr. George G. Sadowski, of Michigan	52
Mr. Ray J. Madden, of Indiana	54
Mr. Thurman C. Crook, of Indiana	55
Mr. John D. Dingell, of Michigan	55
Mr. George D. O'Brien, of Michigan	56
Proceedings in the Senate	61

Biography

JOHN LESINSKI was born in Erie, Pa., January 3, 1885, and three months later moved with his parents to Detroit, Mich.; attended St. Albertus School, St. Cyril and Methodeusz Seminary, Orchard Lake, Mich., and Detroit Business University, Detroit, Mich.; engaged extensively in the building and real-estate business in Detroit; established lumber and supply companies in Hamtramck and Dearborn areas of Detroit; president of the Polish Citizens' Committee of Detroit 1919–32; State commissioner in charge of the sale of Polish bonds in 1920; awarded the Polonia Restituta by the Polish Government; delegate to the Democratic National Conventions at Philadelphia in 1936 and at Chicago in 1940 and 1944; delegate to the Democratic State conventions in 1936, 1940, and 1944; elected as a Democrat to the Seventy-third and to the eight succeeding Congresses and served from March 4, 1933, until his death in Dearborn, Mich., May 27, 1950; interment in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Detroit, Mich.

In the House of Representatives

TUESDAY, *April 24, 1951.*

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 205.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That on Wednesday, May 16, 1951, immediately after the approval of the Journal, the House shall stand at recess for the purpose of holding the memorial services as arranged by the Committee on House Administration under the provision of clause (1) (j) (2) (C) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The order of exercises and proceedings of the service shall be printed in the Congressional Record, and all Members shall have leave for 60 legislative days to extend their remarks in the Congressional Record, on the life, character, and public service of deceased Members. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Speaker shall call the House to order and then as a further mark of respect to the memories of the deceased he shall declare the House adjourned.

* * * * *

The resolution was agreed to.

Memorial Services
in the
House of Representatives

Eighty-second Congress
First Session

Memorial Service Program

Prelude, sacred selections (11:30 to 12)
United States Marine Corps Orchestra

Presiding Officer---------- The Speaker, Hon. Sam Rayburn

Invocation---------- The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D.

Solo, There Is No Death (O'Hara)-------- Mr. Robert C. Nicholson
At the piano---------- Staff Sgt. George Manof

Scripture reading and prayer---------- The Chaplain

Roll of deceased Members
The Clerk of the House of Representatives

Rose ritual---------- Hon. Reva Beck Bosone
Representative from the State of Utah

Devotional silence.

Address---------- Hon. Prince H. Preston, Jr.
Representative from the State of Georgia

Solo, Requiem (Homer)---------- Mr. Nicholson

Address---------- Hon. Katharine St. George
Representative from the State of New York

Taps---------- Master Sgt. Edward L. Masters

Echo---------- Staff Sgt. John A. Gosling

Benediction---------- The Chaplain

John Lesinski

Memorial Services

WEDNESDAY, *May 16, 1951.*

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives (Mr. Rayburn) presided.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D.:

Eternal God, our Father, whose heart always opens with love in response to our many needs, in the life of each of us there are times and experiences when all our feelings seem to impose silence.

We thank Thee for the joys which cheer us and for the trials which teach us to put our trust in Thee.

Grant that in this hour of sacred memory we may enter into a blessed communion with Thy spirit and the spirit of all upon whom Thou hast bestowed the benediction, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

Mr. Robert C. Nicholson sang There Is No Death, by O'Hara.

Staff Sgt. George Manof accompanied at the piano.

The CHAPLAIN. The Scripture readings are taken from the Old and New Testaments.

Psalm 85:

I will hear what God the Lord will say, for He will speak peace unto His people and to His saints.

Psalm 23:

The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

In St. Paul's great chapter on the resurrection, the fifteenth of First Corinthians, we find these words:

Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept.

For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead.

For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.

Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord.

John 14 to which struggling humanity has made a beaten path:

Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me.

In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.

And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself, that where I am there ye may be also.

Peace I leave with you. My peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.

The following poem entitled "The Other Room" written by Robert Freeman, is a beautiful commentary on the gracious words which came from our blessed Lord:

"No, not cold beneath the grasses,
Not close-walled within the tomb;
Rather, in my Father's mansion,
Living in another room.

"Living, like the one who loves me,
Like yon child with cheeks abloom,
Out of sight, at desk or school-book,
Busy in another room.

"Nearer than the youth whom fortune
Beckons where the strange lands loom;
Just behind the hanging curtain,
Serving in another room.

"Shall I doubt my Father's mercy?
Shall I think of death as doom,
Or the stepping o'er the threshold
To a bigger, brighter room?

"Shall I blame my Father's wisdom?
Shall I sit enswathed in gloom,
When I know my love is happy,
Waiting in the other room?"

Let us pray.

O Thou, who are the author and disposer of human life, from whom our spirits have come and unto whom they return, through Thy holy word Thou hast spoken and in our own hearts Thy voice is heard.

Grant that in our times of need we may not turn our eyes upon the ground whence no help can come but may we turn them heavenward and unto Thee.

We thank Thee for Thy servants who walked and worked with us for a little while upon this earth and who are now with Thee in heavenly blessedness, having received the reward of their faith and fidelity, even the salvation of their souls.

We rejoice that whatever was beautiful and noble in their life, in Thy sight and our sight, abides forever. We have not said "farewell" but only "good night," hoping on some blessed morn to meet and dwell with them in hallowed union in that fairer land whose language is music and where joys are unceasing.

May the sorrowing and lonely be blessed with the consolations of Thy grace and may they daily avail themselves of the companionship of that friend, who sticketh closer than a brother and who abides with us not only for a day but throughout life and eternity.

We pray that Thou wilt also so teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Enable us by Thy grace to carry on in faith, in faithfulness and in the fear of the Lord and at the eventide of life, when Thou dost call us to Thyself, may we receive a glorious entrance into that Kingdom of eternal blessedness which Thou hast prepared for Thy children.

Hear us in the name of our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

ROLL OF DECEASED MEMBERS

Mr. George J. Maurer, reading clerk of the House of Representatives, read the following roll:

VIRGIL MUNDAY CHAPMAN, a Senator from the State of Kentucky; born March 15, 1895; lawyer; editor in chief of the Kentucky Law Journal, 1917 and 1918; graduated from the law department of the University of Kentucky at Lexington; city attorney of Irvine, 1918–20; elected to Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Congresses; elected to the Seventy-second and to the eight succeeding Congresses; elected to the United States Senate in 1948; died March 8, 1951.

ARTHUR HENDRICK VANDENBERG, a Senator from the State of Michigan; born March 22, 1884; editor and publisher of the Grand

Rapids Herald from 1906 to 1928; he was an author; chairman of the Michigan State Commission which placed the statue of Zachariah Chandler in the Capitol in 1913; appointed to the United States Senate on March 31, 1928; elected to the Senate on November 6, 1928, and served continuously until his death; delegate to United Nations Conference in 1945 at San Francisco; delegate to United Nations General Assembly at London and New York in 1946; United States adviser to the Council of Foreign Ministers at London, Paris, and New York in 1946; delegate to the 1947 Pan American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; President pro tempore of the Senate from January 4, 1947, to January 3, 1949; died April 18, 1951.

JOHN LESINSKI, a Representative from the State of Michigan; born January 3, 1885; attended Detroit University; organized several business enterprises in Michigan; for many years president of the Polish Citizens' Committee of Detroit; State commissioner in charge of the sale of Polish bonds in 1920; awarded the Polonia Restituta by the Polish Government; delegate to three Democratic national conventions; elected to the Seventy-third and the eight succeeding Congresses; chairman, Committee on Education and Labor, Eighty-first Congress; died May 27, 1950.

WILLIAM LEMKE, a Representative from North Dakota; born August 13, 1878; graduated from the University of North Dakota and Yale University; studied law at Georgetown University; admitted to the bar in 1905 and started practice in Fargo, N. Dak.; member of the national executive committee of the National Nonpartisan League from 1917 to 1921; chairman of the Republican State committee from 1916 to 1920; attorney general of North Dakota in 1921 and 1922; Union Party candidate for President in 1936; elected to the Seventy-third and the three succeeding Congresses; then elected to the Seventy-eighth and to the three succeeding Congresses, and served until his death, May 30, 1950.

ALFRED LEE BULWINKLE, a Representative from the State of North Carolina; born April 21, 1883; studied law at the University of North Carolina and was admitted to the bar in 1904 and started practice in Dallas, Gaston County, N. C.; delegate to practically all of the Democratic State conventions since 1904; prosecuting attorney for the municipal court in Gastonia from 1913 to 1916; captain in North Carolina National Guard from 1909 to 1917; served on Mexican Border and, as a major, in the American Expeditionary Forces; United States adviser in the International Civil Aviation

Organization Conference at Montreal, Canada, and Geneva, Switzerland, in 1947; elected to 14 Congresses, including the Eighty-first; died August 31, 1950.

HERBERT ALTON MEYER, a Representative from the State of Kansas; born August 30, 1886; attended Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va., and George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and graduated from National University Law School, Washington, D. C., in 1910; he was admitted to the bar in 1910; served as a captain in the United States Army Air Corps; he was assistant to the Secretary of the Interior Department from 1915 to 1917; a successful businessman and a publisher; he served in the Eightieth and Eighty-first Congresses; died October 2, 1950,

JOHN BERCHMANS SULLIVAN, a Representative from the State of Missouri; born October 10, 1897; graduated from St. Louis University in 1918; served as a private in the First World War; admitted to the bar in 1921 and started practice in St. Louis; delegate to the Democratic State Conventions in 1928, 1932, and 1940; associate city counselor of St. Louis from 1936 to 1938; secretary to the mayor of St. Louis from 1938 to 1940, author of the St. Louis smoke elimination ordinance; special assistant to the United States Attorney General in 1947 and 1948; elected to the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, and Eighty-second Congresses; died January 29, 1951.

FRANK BUCHANAN, a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania; born December 1, 1902; graduated from the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1925; taught in the high schools of Homestead and McKeesport, Pa.; entered business and became an economic consultant; served as mayor of McKeesport, Pa.; elected to the Seventy-ninth Congress and was reelected to the Eightieth, Eighty-first, and Eighty-second Congresses; died April 27, 1951.

JOHN KEE, a Representative from the State of West Virginia; born August 22, 1874; attended West Virginia University at Morgantown; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1897 and began practice in Glenville, W. Va.; he served as counsel for the Virginia Railway Co. from 1902 to 1910; in 1916 he started special legal work in Mexico, he was a member of the State senate from 1923 to 1927; he was elected to the Seventy-third and to all succeeding Congresses; chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs; died May 8, 1951.

Mrs. BOSONE, a Representative from the State of Utah, standing in front of the Speaker's rostrum, placed a memo-

rial rose in a vase as the name of each deceased Member was read by the Clerk.

There followed a period of devotional silence, during which the Members stood.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Preston].

Hon. PRINCE H. PRESTON, JR., a Representative from the State of Georgia, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS BY HON. PRINCE H. PRESTON, JR.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, each civilization develops its own peculiar customs, and one of ours is to wait until death comes to give full confession of love and respect for our friends. And so today, in accordance with a long-standing custom, we are met to pay affectionate tribute to our colleagues who have departed this life during the past 12 months.

This is a tender moment for all of us who knew so well the seven Members of the House of Representatives and two Members of the Senate whose memories we honor today. It is a moment when we can put out of our minds all thoughts of material things and permit our recollection to bring before our eyes in realistic pageantry the hours, the days, and years spent in pleasant association with these noblemen.

> Nature's own nobleman, friendly and frank
> Is a man with his heart in his hand.

It is a moment of intense reality, for as we heard the honor roll called, we realized to what great extent the angel of death has been among us, and it wakes up within us the thought that we too may soon be brushed by its wings.

> His wings are gray and trailing,
> Azrael, Angel of Death,
> And yet the souls that Azrael brings
> Across the dark and cold,
> Look up beneath those folded wings,
> And find them lined with gold.

It is a moment of great reverence as we lift our voices in adulation, firm in the belief that listening ears in the far-off yonder will softly hear and accept the tribute we pay their precious memory.

Moreover, it is a moment of humility when the spirit takes hold and we tremble in the thought of our unworthiness. We stand in the warmth of the rays from God's light of love and all too often never look up to see from whence it comes. Let us pause in the sacredness of the hour to acknowledge our debt of love to Him who giveth life and taketh it away.

Yes, it too is a moment of consecration; a moment full with fresh thoughts of the passing from our midst of our valued friends who, beyond any doubt, won by their devoted service a seat in that invisible Congress presided over by Him from whose rulings there is no appeal. This is a moment for consecration and rededication to the proposition of immortality to the end that when the time comes to yield our term on earth that we may inherit a legacy of eternal membership in that body supreme, there to join those we honor today. I am constantly reminded of the philosophy expressed by Ingalls in his eulogy of Ben Hill, of my native State, when I ponder the glories of heaven. He said:

> Every man's life is the center of a circle. Within its narrow confines he is potential; beyond he perishes. And if immortality be a splendid but elusive dream, if the incompleteness of every human career, even the longest and most fortunate, be not perfected and supplemented after its termination here, then he who fears to die should dread to live, for life would be a tragedy more desolate and inexplicable than death.

How can we find it in our hearts to believe that God will break faith with all the sons of men on the assurance of the words of Genesis:

> And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul.

And it is on this premise that we gather today, joined by the families and close friends of our late Members, to hallow their memory with our inadequate expressions of devotion and appreciation.

These great men gave freely to the effort to preserve our Republic. Theirs the effort to see to it that representative and constitutional government for a free people did not succumb, that equality of opportunity under the law should always survive; that the restraint of the mighty and the protection of the weak be a legal fact and not an academic fiction. Theirs to hold to the ancient faith of the founders—to preserve the old fidelities of policy, to revere the precedents honorably established—but likewise to pioneer in new fields of remedy and procedure when the old order grew archaic and unstable. And there lies one of the distressing problems of congressional service; to make decisions to abandon an established tenet of policy honored during the reach of years, but now found inadequate to meet the evolution of events and the fickle currents of public opinion. It is no easy thing to remove "the ancient landmarks thy fathers have set" and neither is it a trivial thing to choose a safer outpost than the old fortress to be abandoned. Our honored colleagues measured up in the highest degree to all responsibilities devolving upon them.

No one knows better than the members of the families of these distinguished gentlemen, the sustained stress and strain of serving in Congress; the years trimmed from a normal expectancy because of the arduous hours spent in meeting duty with full measure of effort. We saw them working when they should have been resting. We noticed the hours they spent at night and on week ends dealing with the problems of the hour. We heard them spurn the advice of friends and colleagues to desist from strenuous effort, but devotion to duty overruled better judgment and now they are gone.

Farewell, friends, yet not farewell;
Where I am, ye, too, shall dwell.
I am gone before your face,
A moment's time, a little space.

Mr. Speaker, not only were our revered colleagues good men with a high sense of appreciation for moral and spiritual values, but they were wise men. How interesting it has been to me to study the Congressional Record and read how well and truly each of them left for posterity great words of wisdom, words of admonition. Some of these statements are startlingly accurate in caution and prediction.

Listen to the words of ARTHUR VANDENBERG, architect of the United Nations, spoken on January 10, 1945:

Mr. President, we still have two major wars to win. I said "we." That does not mean America alone. It means the continued and total battle fraternity of the United Nations. It must mean one for all and all for one; and it will mean this, unless somewhere in this grand alliance the stupid and sinister folly of ulterior ambitions shall invite the enemy to postpone our victory through our own rivalries and our own confusion. The United Nations, in even greater unity of military action than heretofore, must never, for any cause, permit this military unity to fall apart. If it does, we shall count the cost in mortal anguish, even though we stumble on to a belated, though inevitable, victory.

On February 28, 1941, JOHN KEE, who so recently left us, made a significant plea for lend-lease when he said:

We must supply this aid to England in this her time of need, not alone because it is her need, but because it is our need and the need of every other free and liberty-loving nation on earth. And if, with our help, England wins and we are saved from the horrors of war, we will be in position to lead the world back to the ways of peace, back to a love of justice and liberty, back, let us hope, once more to the love and worship of God.

We recall the timely warning given on June 27, 1949, by FRANK BUCHANAN when he said:

We have advanced a great step forward away from isolationism. Some people would try to make out that questioning of funds for foreign aid, both ECA and arms for Europe, mean a new wave of isolationism. It is a healthy sign, rather than a pessimistic one,

because there is a real regard for caution and a raising of the question as to how much we really can afford to spend.

We, as Members of Congress, should awaken to the idea and to the hard economic fact that this Nation's resources are not without limit.

How right was HERBERT MEYER on July 25, 1950, when he cautioned:

In these critical days every precaution should be taken to see that no materials and supplies from the United States or any of the countries allied with the United States in the effort to confine communism should reach the forces arrayed against us.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, in the archives of the Congress we find well established in the record the story of the yearnings of these men for the creation of conditions and laws insuring a higher standard of living for their fellow countrymen. Allow me to quote further. These are almost familiar words from VIRGIL CHAPMAN, uttered on June 19, 1948:

Nothing is more fundamental than that the permanence and the prosperity of American institutions depend on the intelligence and character of the American people. Cultivated mind is the only leadership which free people will accept and free government cannot function long or successfully unless it derives its powers from an electorate of intelligence and character. There is more of the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights in the public school system than in any other of our cherished institutions. It is the symbol of democracy in the broadest and most vital sense in which that word can be used, including the kind of democracy that teaches every man to be his brother's keeper and to love his neighbor as himself.

Listen to ALFRED BULWINKLE on July 26, 1946, who was so long a hospital patient before his passing:

This hospital bill (Hospital Survey and Construction Act) * * * will do much to alleviate suffering, and to make the lot of many people easier. It will place this Nation of ours in the forefront of all nations in public health and public welfare.

The voice of WILLIAM LEMKE can be heard as he said on December 17, 1937:

Congress should now assume its constitutional duty and again write the Nation's laws. It should write a farm bill which will

give to the farmers cost of production for that part of commodities consumed in the United States. It should write a labor bill which will give to every laboring man a living wage—an American standard of living. The time is at hand when the intelligent people of this Nation must wake up and assume their responsibility.

Then comes the voice of JOHN LESINSKI, independent and challenging, on April 19, 1946.

I care little whether legislation has the approval of the Bureau of the Budget and the administration so long as it is for the benefit of the many.

Striking a true tone, JOHN SULLIVAN pronounced on June 24, 1949:

I subscribe to the theory of good housing as an investment in good citizenship. I know of no single factor in our society that has more to do with shaping the American way of life than the homes our people live in.

These are but samples of the record of constructive service our brethren carved for themselves. These are but brief exhibits from a great file of evidence already accepted by the court of public acclaim.

And so, standing before the monuments these gallant men erected for themselves while among us by deed and kindly act, we bid them farewell—in sorrow but with uplifted hearts. We mourn with their loved ones; and in bereavement we recall that, while all men must meet death somewhere on the way, these our colleagues were privileged to meet it on the open road, in the day of their service, with their honors full upon them. But before we turn away we would take the sculptor's chisel and cut these words upon their monuments of alabaster clear—

Yes, I have lived! Pass on
And trouble me with questions nevermore—
I suffered. I have won
A solemn peace—my peace forevermore.
Leave me in silence here.
I have hope, no care,
I know no fear;
For I have borne—but now no longer bear.

Mr. Robert C. Nicholson sang Requiem, by Homer.

Staff Sgt. George Manof accompanied at the piano.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. St. George].

Hon. KATHARINE ST. GEORGE, a Representative from the State of New York, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS BY HON. KATHARINE ST. GEORGE

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, we are once more met to commemorate the passing, this year, of nine of our friends and colleagues.

It is well that we should pause, even now when the world is in such confusion and turmoil and stop to think of them, of what they were, of what they stood for, and in what they believed. We come here not as men and women grief-stricken and without hope but to renew our faith in the work that these men did and were doing, to gain courage from their example and strength from their steadfastness.

There is, in very truth, a closely knit fraternity that exists in the Congress of the United States. We all have the same problems, the same disappointments, the same successes and failures regardless of party labels, and so when we die in harness, as these nine have done, giving the last full measure of service to their country, we pause with pride and understanding and we seem to hear the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

These men worked to the last. They did not spare themselves. Many times, we know, that they were asked to rest, to halt, but to save themselves they could not and would not and for that, too, we admire them.

I saw a picture the other day of a young and dashing marine, evidently just dashing into combat, and the caption under the picture was: "Come on, you guys, do you want to live forever?" That boy had a smile on his lips and these, our comrades, had that same smile and that same

desire to do all that the situation and the times demanded of them even if it meant shortening their lives here on earth.

The lives of these men were rewarding and for that reason, hard. Because nothing is worth having that has not cost us something to gain. The closeness to one's own little district or State is a very precious thing. The fact that people turn to their Congressman for certain services and even more important, turn to them in personal matters and problems, all these things bring truly great rewards. The friendships made with men and women in every walk of life, the broadening of one's whole horizon as day by day we get to know and understand more and more of humanity. More of its frailty, yes, but also more of its dignity, of its faith, and of its courage.

These men we honor today accomplished much because they understood these things. In this age of mechanical perfection there is still no substitute for the human touch and for human work and understanding. For that reason these human friends of ours are remembered. Great engines of peace and war are scrapped and forgotten when they have accomplished their work. But men are remembered because of that divine spark that is in us all and that goes on and on into eternity, leaving something here on earth. Here is the roll:

Senator VIRGIL MUNDAY CHAPMAN, Kentucky.
Senator ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, Michigan.
Representative JOHN LESINSKI, Michigan.
Representative WILLIAM LEMKE, North Dakota.
Representative ALFRED LEE BULWINKLE, North Carolina.
Representative HERBERT A. MEYER, Kansas.
Representative JOHN B. SULLIVAN, Missouri.
Representative FRANK BUCHANAN, Pennsylvania.
Representative JOHN KEE, West Virginia.

As I name them, each one of you will remember some personal touch, or some especial word or phrase that you will carry all through your life and that was a part of them. It is too soon for us to appraise their place in history but we know that they had little thought of that, but did the tasks that came to hand, always going forward, never turning back. It is quite possible that in the future some of these colleagues of ours and their works will be proved important to humanity. It is never those who get the greatest acclaim in life who are the giants of history and it is well to remember the words of Phillips Brooks who, in writing of Christ, said:

> Nineteen wide centuries have come and gone and today He is the centerpiece of the human race and the leader of the column of progress.
>
> I am far within the mark when I say that all the armies that ever marched, and all the navies that ever were built, and all the parliaments that ever sat, and all the kings that ever reigned, put together, have not affected the life of man upon this earth as powerfully as that one solitary life.

No; as time passes and the storms and the earthquakes subside the still small voice emerges and triumphs and the stone that the builders rejected becomes the cornerstone of the building.

Today we are all worried and afraid. We are confused and it seems that so much that we had trusted has failed. We must turn again to the God of our fathers who gave them this good land and to whom they turned always in adversity and prosperity. This Nation was founded on the principle of a deep belief and faith in God. True, religion and government were to be separate, but let no one imagine from that we were an irreligious people, nothing could be farther from the truth. Of late we have turned away from these basic concepts and have begun to trust in our own strength, our own righteousness, and our own power. This has led us into confusion and sorrow. We must remember that we are

equal, but under God; we must remember that His is the power and the glory and that ours is only a faint reflection of it. Man must look up and beyond himself, if he would have peace of mind, and without that he cannot succeed. The world today needs peace of mind. Needs to have faith so that we can achieve those things that at times seem beyond our reach, but with faith all things are possible.

As these Congressmen went through life, they had faith to carry on their tasks and the accomplishments and successes they achieved were their reward. Many worked for peace, others worked to make the world and this country a better place for men to live in, and if necessary die for. The earthly rewards of a Member of Congress are meager and yet we know that we love our work and that nothing else would be as satisfying. It is because this is a human job that brings us all close together in a common task. We may not always succeed, in fact we may often fail, but we know what we are striving for and what these men strove and died for; to prove that freedom under God can survive and can overcome its enemies be they ever so powerful both at home and abroad. That is a creed worth fighting for and just as our soldiers fight and die for it on battlefields, so these nine men fought and probably truly died for it right in the Congress of the United States.

To you their families and friends who are here we can but say this is a proud moment for you, this is indeed their finest hour, the task has been accomplished, the victory has been won and they go on from strength to strength.

For us their colleagues who remain behind, we too are cheered and heartened by their examples, we have not always agreed but we have always respected each other. We have fought a good fight together and we will try to carry on where these, our brothers, left off until that great day:

When earth's last picture is painted and the tubes are twisted and dried,
When the oldest colors have faded, and the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest and faith we shall need it, lie down for an aeon or two,
Till the Master of all good workmen shall put us to work anew.

And only the Master shall praise us and only the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame;
But each for the joy of the working and each, in his separate star,
Shall draw the thing as he sees it for the good of things as they are.

Master Sgt. Edward L. Masters sounded taps, the echo being sounded by Staff Sgt. John A. Gosling.

The Chaplain pronounced the following benediction:

The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift upon you His countenance and give you peace. Amen.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 205, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Chair declares the House adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.) under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, May 17, 1951, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Proceedings
in the
House of Representatives

Rapids Herald from 1906 to 1928; he was an author; chairman of the Michigan State Commission which placed the statue of Zachariah Chandler in the Capitol in 1913; appointed to the United States Senate on March 31, 1928; elected to the Senate on November 6, 1928, and served continuously until his death; delegate to United Nations Conference in 1945 at San Francisco; delegate to United Nations General Assembly at London and New York in 1946; United States adviser to the Council of Foreign Ministers at London, Paris, and New York in 1946; delegate to the 1947 Pan American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; President pro tempore of the Senate from January 4, 1947, to January 3, 1949; died April 18, 1951.

JOHN LESINSKI, a Representative from the State of Michigan; born January 3, 1885; attended Detroit University; organized several business enterprises in Michigan; for many years president of the Polish Citizens' Committee of Detroit; State commissioner in charge of the sale of Polish bonds in 1920; awarded the Polonia Restituta by the Polish Government; delegate to three Democratic national conventions; elected to the Seventy-third and the eight succeeding Congresses; chairman, Committee on Education and Labor, Eighty-first Congress; died May 27, 1950.

WILLIAM LEMKE, a Representative from North Dakota; born August 13, 1878; graduated from the University of North Dakota and Yale University; studied law at Georgetown University; admitted to the bar in 1905 and started practice in Fargo, N. Dak.; member of the national executive committee of the National Nonpartisan League from 1917 to 1921; chairman of the Republican State committee from 1916 to 1920; attorney general of North Dakota in 1921 and 1922; Union Party candidate for President in 1936; elected to the Seventy-third and the three succeeding Congresses; then elected to the Seventy-eighth and to the three succeeding Congresses, and served until his death, May 30, 1950.

ALFRED LEE BULWINKLE, a Representative from the State of North Carolina; born April 21, 1883; studied law at the University of North Carolina and was admitted to the bar in 1904 and started practice in Dallas, Gaston County, N. C.; delegate to practically all of the Democratic State conventions since 1904; prosecuting attorney for the municipal court in Gastonia from 1913 to 1916; captain in North Carolina National Guard from 1909 to 1917; served on Mexican Border and, as a major, in the American Expeditionary Forces; United States adviser in the International Civil Aviation

Organization Conference at Montreal, Canada, and Geneva, Switzerland, in 1947; elected to 14 Congresses, including the Eighty-first; died August 31, 1950.

HERBERT ALTON MEYER, a Representative from the State of Kansas; born August 30, 1886; attended Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va., and George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and graduated from National University Law School, Washington, D. C., in 1910; he was admitted to the bar in 1910; served as a captain in the United States Army Air Corps; he was assistant to the Secretary of the Interior Department from 1915 to 1917; a successful businessman and a publisher; he served in the Eightieth and Eighty-first Congresses; died October 2, 1950,

JOHN BERCHMANS SULLIVAN, a Representative from the State of Missouri; born October 10, 1897; graduated from St. Louis University in 1918; served as a private in the First World War; admitted to the bar in 1921 and started practice in St. Louis; delegate to the Democratic State Conventions in 1928, 1932, and 1940; associate city counselor of St. Louis from 1936 to 1938; secretary to the mayor of St. Louis from 1938 to 1940, author of the St. Louis smoke elimination ordinance; special assistant to the United States Attorney General in 1947 and 1948; elected to the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, and Eighty-second Congresses; died January 29, 1951.

FRANK BUCHANAN, a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania; born December 1, 1902; graduated from the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1925; taught in the high schools of Homestead and McKeesport, Pa.; entered business and became an economic consultant; served as mayor of McKeesport, Pa.; elected to the Seventy-ninth Congress and was reelected to the Eightieth, Eighty-first, and Eighty-second Congresses; died April 27, 1951.

JOHN KEE, a Representative from the State of West Virginia; born August 22, 1874; attended West Virginia University at Morgantown; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1897 and began practice in Glenville, W. Va.; he served as counsel for the Virginia Railway Co. from 1902 to 1910; in 1916 he started special legal work in Mexico, he was a member of the State senate from 1923 to 1927; he was elected to the Seventy-third and to all succeeding Congresses; chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs; died May 8, 1951.

Mrs. BOSONE, a Representative from the State of Utah, standing in front of the Speaker's rostrum, placed a memo-

rial rose in a vase as the name of each deceased Member was read by the Clerk.

There followed a period of devotional silence, during which the Members stood.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Preston].

Hon. PRINCE H. PRESTON, JR., a Representative from the State of Georgia, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS BY HON. PRINCE H. PRESTON, JR.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, each civilization develops its own peculiar customs, and one of ours is to wait until death comes to give full confession of love and respect for our friends. And so today, in accordance with a long-standing custom, we are met to pay affectionate tribute to our colleagues who have departed this life during the past 12 months.

This is a tender moment for all of us who knew so well the seven Members of the House of Representatives and two Members of the Senate whose memories we honor today. It is a moment when we can put out of our minds all thoughts of material things and permit our recollection to bring before our eyes in realistic pageantry the hours, the days, and years spent in pleasant association with these noblemen.

> Nature's own nobleman, friendly and frank
> Is a man with his heart in his hand.

It is a moment of intense reality, for as we heard the honor roll called, we realized to what great extent the angel of death has been among us, and it wakes up within us the thought that we too may soon be brushed by its wings.

> His wings are gray and trailing,
> Azrael, Angel of Death,
> And yet the souls that Azrael brings
> Across the dark and cold,
> Look up beneath those folded wings,
> And find them lined with gold.

It is a moment of great reverence as we lift our voices in adulation, firm in the belief that listening ears in the far-off yonder will softly hear and accept the tribute we pay their precious memory.

Moreover, it is a moment of humility when the spirit takes hold and we tremble in the thought of our unworthiness. We stand in the warmth of the rays from God's light of love and all too often never look up to see from whence it comes. Let us pause in the sacredness of the hour to acknowledge our debt of love to Him who giveth life and taketh it away.

Yes, it too is a moment of consecration; a moment full with fresh thoughts of the passing from our midst of our valued friends who, beyond any doubt, won by their devoted service a seat in that invisible Congress presided over by Him from whose rulings there is no appeal. This is a moment for consecration and rededication to the proposition of immortality to the end that when the time comes to yield our term on earth that we may inherit a legacy of eternal membership in that body supreme, there to join those we honor today. I am constantly reminded of the philosophy expressed by Ingalls in his eulogy of Ben Hill, of my native State, when I ponder the glories of heaven. He said:

> Every man's life is the center of a circle. Within its narrow confines he is potential; beyond he perishes. And if immortality be a splendid but elusive dream, if the incompleteness of every human career, even the longest and most fortunate, be not perfected and supplemented after its termination here, then he who fears to die should dread to live, for life would be a tragedy more desolate and inexplicable than death.

How can we find it in our hearts to believe that God will break faith with all the sons of men on the assurance of the words of Genesis:

> And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul.

And it is on this premise that we gather today, joined by the families and close friends of our late Members, to hallow their memory with our inadequate expressions of devotion and appreciation.

These great men gave freely to the effort to preserve our Republic. Theirs the effort to see to it that representative and constitutional government for a free people did not succumb, that equality of opportunity under the law should always survive; that the restraint of the mighty and the protection of the weak be a legal fact and not an academic fiction. Theirs to hold to the ancient faith of the founders—to preserve the old fidelities of policy, to revere the precedents honorably established—but likewise to pioneer in new fields of remedy and procedure when the old order grew archaic and unstable. And there lies one of the distressing problems of congressional service; to make decisions to abandon an established tenet of policy honored during the reach of years, but now found inadequate to meet the evolution of events and the fickle currents of public opinion. It is no easy thing to remove "the ancient landmarks thy fathers have set" and neither is it a trivial thing to choose a safer outpost than the old fortress to be abandoned. Our honored colleagues measured up in the highest degree to all responsibilities devolving upon them.

No one knows better than the members of the families of these distinguished gentlemen, the sustained stress and strain of serving in Congress; the years trimmed from a normal expectancy because of the arduous hours spent in meeting duty with full measure of effort. We saw them working when they should have been resting. We noticed the hours they spent at night and on week ends dealing with the problems of the hour. We heard them spurn the advice of friends and colleagues to desist from strenuous effort, but devotion to duty overruled better judgment and now they are gone.

Farewell, friends, yet not farewell;
Where I am, ye, too, shall dwell.
I am gone before your face,
A moment's time, a little space.

Mr. Speaker, not only were our revered colleagues good men with a high sense of appreciation for moral and spiritual values, but they were wise men. How interesting it has been to me to study the Congressional Record and read how well and truly each of them left for posterity great words of wisdom, words of admonition. Some of these statements are startlingly accurate in caution and prediction.

Listen to the words of ARTHUR VANDENBERG, architect of the United Nations, spoken on January 10, 1945:

Mr. President, we still have two major wars to win. I said "we." That does not mean America alone. It means the continued and total battle fraternity of the United Nations. It must mean one for all and all for one; and it will mean this, unless somewhere in this grand alliance the stupid and sinister folly of ulterior ambitions shall invite the enemy to postpone our victory through our own rivalries and our own confusion. The United Nations, in even greater unity of military action than heretofore, must never, for any cause, permit this military unity to fall apart. If it does, we shall count the cost in mortal anguish, even though we stumble on to a belated, though inevitable, victory.

On February 28, 1941, JOHN KEE, who so recently left us, made a significant plea for lend-lease when he said:

We must supply this aid to England in this her time of need, not alone because it is her need, but because it is our need and the need of every other free and liberty-loving nation on earth. And if, with our help, England wins and we are saved from the horrors of war, we will be in position to lead the world back to the ways of peace, back to a love of justice and liberty, back, let us hope, once more to the love and worship of God.

We recall the timely warning given on June 27, 1949, by FRANK BUCHANAN when he said:

We have advanced a great step forward away from isolationism. Some people would try to make out that questioning of funds for foreign aid, both ECA and arms for Europe, mean a new wave of isolationism. It is a healthy sign, rather than a pessimistic one,

because there is a real regard for caution and a raising of the question as to how much we really can afford to spend.

We, as Members of Congress, should awaken to the idea and to the hard economic fact that this Nation's resources are not without limit.

How right was HERBERT MEYER on July 25, 1950, when he cautioned:

In these critical days every precaution should be taken to see that no materials and supplies from the United States or any of the countries allied with the United States in the effort to confine communism should reach the forces arrayed against us.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, in the archives of the Congress we find well established in the record the story of the yearnings of these men for the creation of conditions and laws insuring a higher standard of living for their fellow countrymen. Allow me to quote further. These are almost familiar words from VIRGIL CHAPMAN, uttered on June 19, 1948:

Nothing is more fundamental than that the permanence and the prosperity of American institutions depend on the intelligence and character of the American people. Cultivated mind is the only leadership which free people will accept and free government cannot function long or successfully unless it derives its powers from an electorate of intelligence and character. There is more of the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights in the public school system than in any other of our cherished institutions. It is the symbol of democracy in the broadest and most vital sense in which that word can be used, including the kind of democracy that teaches every man to be his brother's keeper and to love his neighbor as himself.

Listen to ALFRED BULWINKLE on July 26, 1946, who was so long a hospital patient before his passing:

This hospital bill (Hospital Survey and Construction Act) * * * will do much to alleviate suffering, and to make the lot of many people easier. It will place this Nation of ours in the forefront of all nations in public health and public welfare.

The voice of WILLIAM LEMKE can be heard as he said on December 17, 1937:

Congress should now assume its constitutional duty and again write the Nation's laws. It should write a farm bill which will

give to the farmers cost of production for that part of commodities consumed in the United States. It should write a labor bill which will give to every laboring man a living wage—an American standard of living. The time is at hand when the intelligent people of this Nation must wake up and assume their responsibility.

Then comes the voice of JOHN LESINSKI, independent and challenging, on April 19, 1946.

I care little whether legislation has the approval of the Bureau of the Budget and the administration so long as it is for the benefit of the many.

Striking a true tone, JOHN SULLIVAN pronounced on June 24, 1949:

I subscribe to the theory of good housing as an investment in good citizenship. I know of no single factor in our society that has more to do with shaping the American way of life than the homes our people live in.

These are but samples of the record of constructive service our brethren carved for themselves. These are but brief exhibits from a great file of evidence already accepted by the court of public acclaim.

And so, standing before the monuments these gallant men erected for themselves while among us by deed and kindly act, we bid them farewell—in sorrow but with uplifted hearts. We mourn with their loved ones; and in bereavement we recall that, while all men must meet death somewhere on the way, these our colleagues were privileged to meet it on the open road, in the day of their service, with their honors full upon them. But before we turn away we would take the sculptor's chisel and cut these words upon their monuments of alabaster clear—

Yes, I have lived! Pass on
And trouble me with questions nevermore—
I suffered. I have won
A solemn peace—my peace forevermore.
Leave me in silence here.
I have hope, no care,
I know no fear;
For I have borne—but now no longer bear.

Mr. Robert C. Nicholson sang Requiem, by Homer.

Staff Sgt. George Manof accompanied at the piano.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. St. George].

Hon. KATHARINE ST. GEORGE, a Representative from the State of New York, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS BY HON. KATHARINE ST. GEORGE

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, we are once more met to commemorate the passing, this year, of nine of our friends and colleagues.

It is well that we should pause, even now when the world is in such confusion and turmoil and stop to think of them, of what they were, of what they stood for, and in what they believed. We come here not as men and women grief-stricken and without hope but to renew our faith in the work that these men did and were doing, to gain courage from their example and strength from their steadfastness.

There is, in very truth, a closely knit fraternity that exists in the Congress of the United States. We all have the same problems, the same disappointments, the same successes and failures regardless of party labels, and so when we die in harness, as these nine have done, giving the last full measure of service to their country, we pause with pride and understanding and we seem to hear the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

These men worked to the last. They did not spare themselves. Many times, we know, that they were asked to rest, to halt, but to save themselves they could not and would not and for that, too, we admire them.

I saw a picture the other day of a young and dashing marine, evidently just dashing into combat, and the caption under the picture was: "Come on, you guys, do you want to live forever?" That boy had a smile on his lips and these, our comrades, had that same smile and that same

desire to do all that the situation and the times demanded of them even if it meant shortening their lives here on earth.

The lives of these men were rewarding and for that reason, hard. Because nothing is worth having that has not cost us something to gain. The closeness to one's own little district or State is a very precious thing. The fact that people turn to their Congressman for certain services and even more important, turn to them in personal matters and problems, all these things bring truly great rewards. The friendships made with men and women in every walk of life, the broadening of one's whole horizon as day by day we get to know and understand more and more of humanity. More of its frailty, yes, but also more of its dignity, of its faith, and of its courage.

These men we honor today accomplished much because they understood these things. In this age of mechanical perfection there is still no substitute for the human touch and for human work and understanding. For that reason these human friends of ours are remembered. Great engines of peace and war are scrapped and forgotten when they have accomplished their work. But men are remembered because of that divine spark that is in us all and that goes on and on into eternity, leaving something here on earth. Here is the roll:

Senator VIRGIL MUNDAY CHAPMAN, Kentucky.
Senator ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, Michigan.
Representative JOHN LESINSKI, Michigan.
Representative WILLIAM LEMKE, North Dakota.
Representative ALFRED LEE BULWINKLE, North Carolina.
Representative HERBERT A. MEYER, Kansas.
Representative JOHN B. SULLIVAN, Missouri.
Representative FRANK BUCHANAN, Pennsylvania.
Representative JOHN KEE, West Virginia.

As I name them, each one of you will remember some personal touch, or some especial word or phrase that you will carry all through your life and that was a part of them. It is too soon for us to appraise their place in history but we know that they had little thought of that, but did the tasks that came to hand, always going forward, never turning back. It is quite possible that in the future some of these colleagues of ours and their works will be proved important to humanity. It is never those who get the greatest acclaim in life who are the giants of history and it is well to remember the words of Phillips Brooks who, in writing of Christ, said:

> Nineteen wide centuries have come and gone and today He is the centerpiece of the human race and the leader of the column of progress.
>
> I am far within the mark when I say that all the armies that ever marched, and all the navies that ever were built, and all the parliaments that ever sat, and all the kings that ever reigned, put together, have not affected the life of man upon this earth as powerfully as that one solitary life.

No; as time passes and the storms and the earthquakes subside the still small voice emerges and triumphs and the stone that the builders rejected becomes the cornerstone of the building.

Today we are all worried and afraid. We are confused and it seems that so much that we had trusted has failed. We must turn again to the God of our fathers who gave them this good land and to whom they turned always in adversity and prosperity. This Nation was founded on the principle of a deep belief and faith in God. True, religion and government were to be separate, but let no one imagine from that we were an irreligious people, nothing could be farther from the truth. Of late we have turned away from these basic concepts and have begun to trust in our own strength, our own righteousness, and our own power. This has led us into confusion and sorrow. We must remember that we are

equal, but under God; we must remember that His is the power and the glory and that ours is only a faint reflection of it. Man must look up and beyond himself, if he would have peace of mind, and without that he cannot succeed. The world today needs peace of mind. Needs to have faith so that we can achieve those things that at times seem beyond our reach, but with faith all things are possible.

As these Congressmen went through life, they had faith to carry on their tasks and the accomplishments and successes they achieved were their reward. Many worked for peace, others worked to make the world and this country a better place for men to live in, and if necessary die for. The earthly rewards of a Member of Congress are meager and yet we know that we love our work and that nothing else would be as satisfying. It is because this is a human job that brings us all close together in a common task. We may not always succeed, in fact we may often fail, but we know what we are striving for and what these men strove and died for; to prove that freedom under God can survive and can overcome its enemies be they ever so powerful both at home and abroad. That is a creed worth fighting for and just as our soldiers fight and die for it on battlefields, so these nine men fought and probably truly died for it right in the Congress of the United States.

To you their families and friends who are here we can but say this is a proud moment for you, this is indeed their finest hour, the task has been accomplished, the victory has been won and they go on from strength to strength.

For us their colleagues who remain behind, we too are cheered and heartened by their examples, we have not always agreed but we have always respected each other. We have fought a good fight together and we will try to carry on where these, our brothers, left off until that great day:

When earth's last picture is painted and the tubes are twisted and dried,
When the oldest colors have faded, and the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest and faith we shall need it, lie down for an aeon or two,
Till the Master of all good workmen shall put us to work anew.

And only the Master shall praise us and only the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame;
But each for the joy of the working and each, in his separate star,
Shall draw the thing as he sees it for the good of things as they are.

Master Sgt. Edward L. Masters sounded taps, the echo being sounded by Staff Sgt. John A. Gosling.

The Chaplain pronounced the following benediction:

The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift upon you His countenance and give you peace. Amen.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 205, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Chair declares the House adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.) under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, May 17, 1951, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Proceedings
in the
House of Representatives

ocean. She is an object of beauty and strength and I stand and watch her, until at length she hangs like a speck of white cloud, just where the sea and sky come down and mingle with each other. Then, someone at my side says: "There, she's gone." Gone where? Gone from my sight, that is all. She is just as large, in mast and hull and spar, as she was when she left my side, and just as able to bear her load of living freight to the place of destination. Her diminished size is in me, not in her; and just at the moment when someone at my side says: "There, she's gone," there are other eyes watching her coming, and other voices ready to take up the glad shout: "There she comes." And that, I think, is God's design or pattern of death.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. Bailey].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, the death on Saturday last of my colleague, my chairman, and my friend, the Honorable JOHN LESINSKI, came as a deep shock to me, as it must have been a shock to the members of the Committee on Education and Labor, of which he was chairman, as well as the Members of the entire House of Representatives.

On Thursday last Mr. LESINSKI presided over the Committee on Education and Labor in the consideration of school legislation of which I happen to be the author. It was his desire that he get started to his home in Detroit, and he left before the completion of the committee meeting. He called me to the chair to preside during the remainder of the meeting and subsequent meetings in consideration of school legislation, which is proof on its face that any differences that might have developed within the Committee on Education and Labor were wiped out by the mutual confidence in which he held me, and in which I always held him.

Mr. Speaker, some of the most arduous legislative tasks were assigned to Mr. LESINSKI. Some of the most controversial legislation to come before the Eighty-first Congress was handled by the Committee on Education and Labor. We had honest differences of opinion. Any rancor that I might

have had was wiped out by the broadness of his smile and the depth of his friendship.

Mr. LESINSKI did not have the advantages that other Members of this body might have had, in that he did not hold degrees from universities and colleges. If there ever was a Member of the House who was a self-made man, it was JOHN LESINSKI, a two-fisted fighter for what he thought was right. I may not always have agreed with him, but I always respected him.

Mr. Speaker, in the loss of my colleague, labor, both organized and unorganized, has lost a steadfast friend.

I wish at this time to convey my heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and particularly to his son, now a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Mr. Speaker, it was a pleasure to serve with JOHN LESINSKI, not only on the floor of the House but in committee. I shall always remember him as a true friend.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I deem it a very great privilege to have served with my late colleague, JOHN LESINSKI. I liked his fine spirit and friendliness and, as others have mentioned, his smile, which was ever present, even when he had had serious arguments with people and they might not have agreed with him. I admired his great fight for labor—for all kinds of labor. He did not specialize with any one particular labor group, but he fought for the rights of all labor.

Mr. Speaker, I remember also his great fight for the Spanish-American War veterans and veterans generally. As you all know, those of you who have been here for some time, he was chairman of the old Committee on Pensions and

was instrumental in bringing about much valuable legislation for the benefit of those who were seeking pensions.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I have a great admiration for his loyalty and pride for the people of Poland—for as everyone knows he was of Polish descent. He was extremely proud of that great race. He inherited the fighting spirit of those people. He was one of the finest leaders of Americans of Polish ancestry in the United States. I do him all honor, Mr. Speaker, and send to his family my deep sorrow and sympathy.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks at this point in the Record on the life and service of our late beloved colleague, JOHN LESINSKI.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, it was with much sorrow and regret I heard yesterday of my dear friend and associate, JOHN LESINSKI. Mr. LESINSKI was a great Democrat who believed in the principles of equality, of tolerance, and of complete justice to the individual. He was also a great liberal and could be depended upon to advance the cause of labor and support the policies of President Truman in his Fair Deal program. During the many years I was associated with him on the Labor Committee, I knew exactly where he stood on questions affecting labor policy and counted him as one of labor's best friends. Although a man of wide business interests and an employer of hundreds of workers, he could always be depended on to see their problem from the point of view of the employee as well as the employer.

JOHN LESINSKI did not know how to equivocate or how to dissemble. To him a thing was right or it was wrong and

he knew how to fight for the thing he believed to be right. Whether one agreed with him or not, none could disagree with his honesty of purpose, his sincerity, and his great loyalty. And this loyalty was expressed magnificently in his devotion to his family, to his church, to his country, and to the laboring people of America.

He will be greatly missed by all of us, but more particularly by the Members who have worked with him during his long service in the House of Representatives, and by the working men and women he served so well. May his soul rest in peace and may God comfort his beloved family in their great sorrow.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, it comes as a great shock to me to hear of the death of one who has been a faithful Member of this body for 18 years.

JOHN LESINSKI'S position as chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor entailed the most trying tasks and his devotion to principle and the things he believed was well known to everyone on this Hill.

Labor has lost a great champion. Michigan has lost a faithful Representative. His burdens are now taken from him, the burdens he carried in his devotion to mankind.

My deep sympathy goes to his charming wife and to his children. May God have mercy on his soul.

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, the passing of our colleague, JOHN LESINSKI, came as a great shock. He was robust and appeared in the best of health. He left Washington Thursday by automobile, driving right on through to Detroit and arrived at 3 a. m., Friday morning. He intended to remain in Detroit until after the Memorial Day recess. He entertained some guests Friday evening, retired at midnight, and passed away at about 1:30 a. m.

JOHN LESINSKI represented the Sixteenth Congressional District of Michigan for the past 18 years. He was a Democrat, loyally prolabor, and deeply interested in Polish ques-

tions. He was a strong and unrelenting foe of the Taft-Hartley bill, and as he was the chairman of the important Committee on Education and Labor, he was compelled to meet and face some of the hottest and most controversial issues in the Congress. As a result, he became the central figure in many bitter fights over revision of the labor act and Federal aid to schools.

JOHN was born in Erie, Pa., and was brought to Michigan when only 3 months old. He received his education at the St. Albertus Parochial School, the St. Cyril and Methodeusz Seminary, and the Detroit Business University.

Since he was 18 years of age he was actively engaged in the building, real estate, and lumber business. He established the Hamtramck Lumber & Supply Co., the Dearborn Lumber & Coal Co., and was one of the organizers of the First State Bank of Hamtramck. He had joined the Homer Warren & Co., and in conjunction with them built some 4,000 homes in Hamtramck and the northeast Detroit area.

During World War I and for the following 13 years he was president of the Polish Citizens Committee. In this capacity he helped recruit the Polish army organized in this country and Canada and sent to France to fight on the side of the Allies. He likewise helped to direct relief, aid, and assistance to the newly reborn Poland. In recognition of his great services to Poland Mr. Paderewski personally honored him on behalf of the Polish Nation with the high Order of Polonia Restituta. This honor was one of his most cherished possessions and he always spoke of his friendship with Paderewski with great reverence.

JOHN LESINSKI was an earnest, sincere, and conscientious public official. He was a man of intense patriotism whose votes and actions were guided by a sincere purpose to make this a stronger and a better America. He was a loyal Democrat and a true friend of organized labor. He was blunt and outspoken, was generous and kind. In courage he was never lacking.

Before the reorganization of the House committees he had been chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions from the Seventy-fourth to the Seventy-ninth Congress, and then he became chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization during the Seventy-ninth Congress. As a result of the merger of committees under the reorganization, and the resignation of Congresswoman Mary Norton, of New Jersey, he became the chairman of the very important and highly controversial Committee on Education and Labor.

I wish to join with all of his constituents and his many friends throughout the State of Michigan in extending to his bereaved widow and his family my deepest sympathy.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the Members of Congress were greatly grieved to learn of the sudden passing of our colleague, JOHN LESINSKI.

JOHN was serving his ninth term in the House of Representatives and during this time rendered outstanding service not only to his constituents from the Sixteenth District of Michigan but also to the Nation.

During this time he contributed a great deal toward legislation advancing the cause of union labor and also legislation dealing with immigration problems.

JOHN LESINSKI was a successful banker, businessman, and contractor before coming to Congress and by reason of his wide experience soon became a very valuable Member of this body.

He was an active member of several Polish organizations which had for their purpose not only the welfare of Polish-Americans but also the cause of restoring a free and independent government to Poland.

JOHN LESINSKI was always a stanch and sincere fighter for legislation which he sponsored, and possessed a forgiving personality toward all with whom he entered combat over any problem of legislation.

He was an outstanding family man and a valuable legislator. He will be greatly missed, not only by his family and relatives, but by all who were fortunate enough to enjoy his friendship.

Mr. CROOK. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep regret and a sense of personal loss when I learned of the sudden and untimely death of our esteemed colleague, the Honorable JOHN A. LESINSKI.

Man has but a very short lease on this life. He enters the stage of action, plays his brief part, and makes his exit to join the bosom of divinity. JOHN played his part well and, in so acting, he engraved himself in the hearts and minds of a wide circle of friends and associates who admired and loved him for his lofty ideals of service in governmental and civic affairs and his magnetic interest in the cultural development of our Nation.

Dearborn, Mich., has lost a valuable citizen; the Polish people, a great leader; organized labor, an unexcelled champion; the Congress, an esteemed legislator; and the Democratic Party, a courageous advocate of its humanitarian principles.

The loved ones of his immediate family have my deepest, heartfelt sympathy. May God bless them one and all and strengthen them to brave the future with the same dauntless courage and splendid spirit that obsessed JOHN in his efforts dedicated in building for them one of the greatest institutions, the cherished American home.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the final roll has been called and the servant of his people, who for nearly 18 years so faithfully attended their best interests, has given obedient answer.

My beloved friend and colleague, JOHN LESINSKI, and I entered upon our congressional service together in the special session of that memorable year 1933. I am proud to say that in most respects our voting records in Congress are the same.

JOHN LESINSKI was as courageous as he was forthright; and he had no fear of the consequences of his course, just so he knew he was right. He was rough and ready; he was kind and generous; he was candid and outspoken; he was a diamond in the rough; he was self-made and independent; he picked himself up by his own bootstraps. He grew in influence as he assumed ever greater responsibilities in the legislative councils of this House. He was admired and respected by all who knew his sterling qualities.

This House has lost a valuable Member, his constituency a very productive and influential Representative, the Nation a splendid public servant, and all of us have lost a dear friend. I want to pay humble tribute to my departed colleague, and close this final farewell with the prayer that God will rest his weary soul.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the sudden death of my colleague from Michigan, the Honorable JOHN LESINSKI, was a great shock, as I had been with him the afternoon he last left Washington for home and he was enjoying his customary vigor and was engaged in the full activities of his duties. He was truly a most democratic man and legislator, always ready to respond to any demand upon his time or his personal efforts when any individual needed his help. His views on public issues were always clear and decisive and hence it was characteristic of him to express himself in a forthright and uncompromising manner, so the public could always know where he stood. He had a jovial and hearty quality which won him many friends, and I believe it could be truly said of him that he never did any man a willful and deliberate harm. He was ever ready to smile even after a sharp disagreement. His nine consecutive terms in Congress demonstrated the respect his people had for him. His chairmanship of the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives during the Eighty-first Congress probably constituted the most arduous legislative responsi-

bility of any Member of this Congress. To it he dedicated himself with such fidelity that its exacting duties undoubtedly hastened his death. He passed away at home with his family and in the zenith of his career as a legislator.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 618), as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JOHN LESINSKI, a Representative from the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That a committee of 16 Members of the House with such Members of the Senate as may be joined be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provision of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. McCORMACK resumed the chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair appoints as members of the funeral committee Messrs. Sabath, Wolcott, Dingell, Dondero, Crawford, Engel of Michigan, Shafer, Blackney, Sadowski, Steed, Bennett of Michigan, Potter, Rabaut, O'Brien of Michigan, Ford, and Burke.

The Clerk will report the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Wednesday, May 31, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

THURSDAY, *June 1, 1950.*

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 288):

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. JOHN LESINSKI, late a Representative from the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to joint the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Proceedings
in the
United States Senate

Proceedings in the Senate

WEDNESDAY, *May 31, 1950.*

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. JOHN LESINSKI, late a Representative from the State of Michigan, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from the House of Representatives, and calls it to the attention of the Senator from Nebraska.

The resolution (H. Res. 618) was read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JOHN LESINSKI, a Representative from the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That a committee of 16 Members of the House with such Members of the Senate as may be joined be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], I send to the desk a resolution which I ask to have read and considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution offered by the Senator from Nebraska will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 288) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. JOHN LESINSKI, late a Representative from the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the second resolving clause, the Chair appoints the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. Vandenberg] and the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. Ferguson] as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the late Representative.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative, I move that the Senate do now take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, June 1, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Date Due

3-43532

B
L639ll

Memorial services held in the main

3 1262 03224 3254

FLARE

FLARE
31262032243254